X

PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

COORG

FOR

1877-78,

By Captain G. J. VanSOMEREN,

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,

WITH A REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

AND

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1879

CALCUTTA:

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No. 470 F., dated Simla, the 29th May 1879.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, No. 587-81, dated the 18th November 1878, submitting the Progress Report of Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1877-78, and to communicate the following observations and orders.

2. The area of the State Forests amounted to 381 square miles at the commencement, and 295 square miles at the close of the year. There has thus been a reduction of 86 square miles, the difference found to exist between estimated measurements and those determined by actual survey. It is important that the survey now in progress should be completed as early as practicable. The discrepancy of 45 square miles between the estimated and surveyed areas of the Arekere-nad forest, referred to by the Conservator in paragraph 4 of his report, must be cleared up and specially reported.

I am also directed to request that the Map of Coorg, showing approximately the position of the forests, whether surveyed or not, should be submitted in the course of the current year.

3. The Ghat Forests referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Report must be protected against theft and Kumri cultivation, and if it is found that this cannot be done without demarcating them and declaring them to be reserved forests, then the needful steps to effect this must be taken. I am directed to enquire whether the officers and establishments at present allotted to the province are sufficient for this purpose, and to request the submission of a special and early report on this subject.

4. The description of the reserved forests, recorded in paragraphs 7 to 25 of the Report, has been read with interest. The data given regarding the Hatgat-nad and the Nalkere forest in the south corner of the Province, seem to indicate a much larger growing stock of mature teak timber than was supposed to exist, and clearly it is high time that something should now be done to open out these valuable forests.

5. It is understood that the boundary lines of all forests that have actually been demarcated are kept clear. This is satisfactory; but in addition to this the question of permanent marks should now be considered, and some definite plan resolved on. The Government Forests cannot be sufficiently protected, nor can encroachments be guarded against, unless their boundaries are clearly marked on the ground and substantial boundary marks are erected.

6. With regard to Fire Conservancy, the results were 16,106 acres successfully protected out of 21,306 acres, the protection of which was attempted.

No pains should be spared in steadily continuing this most important work. To be really useful, fire protection must be continuous, and the Governor General in Council trusts that the two forests selected for protection in this respect, Dubare and Anekadu, will, in future, be continuously protected, without any failure.

7. The work in teak planting is limited to the maintenance of the existing plantations.

The area stocked is entered in the returns as 381 acres, but what the Conservator says regarding these plantations in paragraph 32 of his report seems to shew that the whole area is not stocked. All portions not fairly stocked should be excluded from the annual returns of future years.

The experiments with sandal should be continued. Considerable success has attended the cultivation of sandalwood in several districts of the Madras Presidency, and similar success ought to be possible in Coorg. At the same time it may be expected that the careful conservation of forests in North Coorg, where sandalwood is reported to be plentiful, will add largely to the number of sandalwood trees in the province.

8. The financial results of the year have been as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	... ...		1,01,015
Charges	... A—Conservancy and Works	16,453	
	... B—Establishments ...	19,814	36,267
	Surplus		64,748

The value of the stock at the commencement of the year is reported to have been Rs. 12,422, and at the end of the year, Rs. 6,155.

The remarks recorded in paragraph 43 of the Conservator's Report, regarding applications for forest land for coffee plantations, would seem to shew that this part of the Forest Officer's duties is still very heavy. This appears to be unavoidable, but every effort should be made to arrange matters so that the time of the Forest Officer is saved as much as possible.

9. In paragraphs 46 and 48, the Conservator explains the difficulties under which work in the Coorg forests is carried on. There seems no doubt that these forests are unhealthy, and that labour is very difficult to procure. But similar difficulties exist in other provinces, and nevertheless good progress is made. It is hoped that future reports will record steady progress in the demarcation, protection and improvement of the forests in Coorg.

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FOR

1877—78.

By CAPTAIN G. J. VAN SOMEREN,

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

State-forests.—The total area of State-forests on 31st March 1878 was 295 square miles and 366 acres, being 85 square miles and 433 acres less than that accounted for in the Report of the previous year. The difference is, as explained by the Conservator in para 4 of his Report, owing to most of the forests having been surveyed and the actual instead of the estimated area being entered in Statement No. 45.

2. No notification appears to have been published in the Gazette regarding the formation of the new Sandal Koti Forest.

3. Adverting to para 5 of the Conservator's letter No. 1458—42, dated 17th September 1878, soliciting permission to defer the preparation of the map on a scale of 4 miles to an inch, shewing the boundaries of all forests in Coorg, on the ground that all the forests have not yet been surveyed, the Chief Commissioner remarks that as regards forests not as yet surveyed, the boundaries may be indicated approximately as directed by Government of India in para 3 of their letter No. 1270 (F), dated 6th October 1877.

4. A brief descriptive account of each of the Reserved forests is given in paras 7 to 25 of the Report, and a similar account of the Cardamom forests is contained in Mr. Assistant Conservator Dickinson's letter No. 41, dated 20th March 1877, to the address of the Conservator, a copy of which together with a copy of the map therein referred to has already been submitted to the Government of India with this Office No. 287—5, dated 19th July 1878.

5. *Demarcation.*—The demarcation of all the forests has been completed, the work done during the year being limited to the re-clearing of 55¾ miles of old lines at a cost of Rs. 439.

6. The action taken on the suggestion contained in para 7 of Government of India letter No. 1270 (F), dated 6th October 1877, regarding the adoption of stout posts of teak or other durable wood to serve as boundary marks, has not been reported.

7. *Fire Protection.*—Out of a total area of 21,306 acres attempted to be protected in the Dubare and Anekadu Forests, the area successfully protected was 16,106, which cost Rs. 1,990. The work under this head is reported to have been retarded in consequence of Mr. Dickinson's ill-health.

8. *Plantations.*—The total area of the plantations fairly stocked with trees is reported to have been 396 acres, and the expenditure incurred during the year on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,529.

9. The experiments made to raise sandal trees are reported to have proved a failure.

10. *Timber Sales.*—The realizations from the sale of timber and bamboos amounted to Rs. 11,848, as against Rs. 15,513 in the previous year and Rs. 24,217 in 1875-76. The rates realized for teak and jungle poles were considerably low, being 1 anna and 5 annas, as against 7 annas 4 pies and 9 annas 2 pies respectively in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on timber operations amounted to Rs. 7,006.

11. *Sandalwood Sales.*—The quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 95¼ tons as against 39½ tons in the previous year, the amount realized being Rs. 36,306 as against Rs. 21,319 in the previous year. The average selling rates were lower than in 1876-77, owing, it is stated, to a large proportion of the wood sold being of the inferior classes. The stock on hand at the close of the year was only 3¼ tons as against 38 tons at the close of 1876-77.

12. The Chief Commissioner notices that the Conservator has omitted to furnish any detailed information regarding the growing stock of sandalwood as directed by the Government of India in para 10 of their letter No. 1270 (F), dated 6th October 1877, nor to report that steps are being taken to collect it.

13. *Small Depôts.*—The total realization at the small depôts amounted to Rs. 5,388 against an expenditure of Rs. 2,558, shewing a profit of Rs. 2,830, which is favorable as compared with the results of the previous year.

14. *Financial Results.*—The general financial results of the year were as follows:—

Receipts ..	..	..	1,01,015
Expenditure A	16,453		
Expenditure B	19,814		36,267
		Surplus..	64,748

being Rs. 22,147 more than the surplus of the previous year.

15. In para 12 of their letter No. 1270 (F), dated 6th October 1877, the Government of India directed that the annual summary of receipts and expenditure should exhibit in separate columns the receipts and charges on account of Reserved and Unreserved forests. These instructions have not been observed in the preparation of Statement No. 49, owing, apparently, to the difficulty already noticed in para 15 of the Chief Commissioner's Review on the Mysore Forest Report for 1877-78.

16. The statement of actual receipts and expenditure as compared with the budget estimates will be separately reviewed and submitted to the Government of India.

17. *Inspection of lands applied for for coffee cultivation, &c.*—Out of 143 applications for inspection of lands applied for on account of coffee cultivation, &c., 74 are reported to have been disposed of during the year, and the number pending on 1st April 1878 was 69.

18. The Conservator's attention is drawn to para 3 of this Office order No. 470—43, dated 25th October 1877, calling for a report on the suggestion of the Government of India for fixing a date up to which applications of the nature referred to above should be received annually.

By Order,

BANGALORE,
3rd October 1878.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

CONSERVATOR'S REPORT.

Annual Report No. 1457—141, *F., dated* 17*th September* 1878, *on the Management and Conservancy of the Coorg Forests for the financial year* 1877—78, *by* CAPTAIN G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Conservator.*

I have the honour to submit the Coorg Forest Report for the year 1877—78.

I.—SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION DURING THE YEAR.

2. Mr. Dickinson held charge of the Coorg Forest Division under the orders of the Conservator during the year under report. From the 5th November 1877 to 6th January 1878, he was absent on privilege leave, having been forced by ill-health to apply for this leave. Mr. Ring worked under Mr. Dickinson's orders up to the 26th January 1878, when he was transferred to Bengal, having officiated as Officer in charge of the Division during Mr. Dickinson's absence. Mr. Ring was chiefly employed in inspecting lands applied for for coffee cultivation.

3. No new forest legislation was introduced into Coorg during the year under report.

II.—RESERVED FORESTS.

4. The areas of the reserved forests are given in the prescribed Form No. 45 in the Appendix. It will be noticed that the total area is reduced from 381¼ square miles to 295½ square miles. The original estimate was based on results arrived at by measuring off the approximate areas on the atlas sheets. The forests have since been surveyed. Changes in the direction of the first proposed lines, and the survey of irregularly shaped pieces will account for part of the reduction. But the great discrepancy (45 square miles) between the estimates and actual area of the Arekere-nad forest has been again referred to the Assistant Conservator for further explanation.

5. The Assistant Conservator brought to notice that Kumri was being carried on in the heavy ghat forests on the north-west of Coorg, where they border Malabar. The Superintendent of Coorg asked him to demarcate these forests and bring them on to the reserved lists. On being referred to, I directed Mr. Dickinson to prepare a careful estimate first of the probable cost of the measure. The work involved will be far from light, either in labour or in expenditure of money. The necessary inspections for the preparation of this estimate will form part of Mr. Dickinson's work during the current year.

6. A demand for timber seems to be springing up on the Malabar Coast, and several licenses to fell in the Arkomale and neighbouring ghat forests have been applied for. Mr. Dickinson reports that a good deal of felling appears to be going on in the Malabar forests adjoining ours, and has asked that certain proposals of his to increase the establishments for the purpose of watching the ghat forests be sanctioned. The matter is under discussion. It will be a great thing if a regular demand for timber sets in, and can be met from these forests. Licenses are being issued meanwhile.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF EACH OF THE RESERVED FORESTS.

7. *Dubare Forest*—Measures 17·75 square miles, and is situated for the most part in that portion of the Mercara Taluk which lies on the right bank of the Cauvery. Part of the forest is in the Yedenalknad Taluk. The forest, roughly speaking, forms a triangle. The Cauvery running N. N. E. forms one side; the Siddapur-Periyapatna road and a part of Chikanellya village form the base; while the second side is bounded by the Mysore boundary running along the base of the Siddeshvara betta and by the Bairanhalla till it falls into the Cauvery. The forest is traversed by a range of hills, the sides of which are often steep, which start from Siddeshvara betta and run in a north-westerly direction to within a mile of the Cauvery. The rest of the forest is on undulating ground.

8. The soil is a dark brown loam, often deep, sometimes very stony or gravelly. Under-growth generally scanty.

9. Forest composed of *terminalia tomentosa*, *anogeissus latifolia*, teak, *pterocarpus marsupium*, *dalbergia latifolia*, and other deciduous trees. The average height may be taken at from 60 to 70 feet. In many parts the forest is fairly complete; but in the northern portions, where wood used in former years to be felled to a large extent on license, and where also felling for the Fraserpet depôt was for some time not properly supervised, gaps frequently occur, and good wood is scarce. On the southern slopes of the range of hills referred to above, there is a small quantity of fair teak, and it is under consideration to open a road so as to admit of this teak being worked out. In the northern portions all felling of trees excepting those past maturity is stopped. Fallen trees are being brought out, and this part of the forest must be left to recover itself.

10. Fire lines have been cut in the forest. They have been devised so as to admit of also being used as compartment and block lines for the regular working of the forest hereafter. Preliminary measures have been taken for getting an idea of the possible yearly yield.

11. *Devamurchi Forest*—Measures 17·7 square miles, situated in the Yedenalknad Taluk. Bounded on the north by the Siddapur-Periyapatna road; west by the Maldare and Chennankote villages; south by the Mavukal Reserved forest; and east by the Mysore boundary. It lies on the low hills which separate Mysore and Coorg, and on the undulating land to the west of them. Soil and forest like that of Dubare. The northern portions only have been yet worked for the Maldare depôt. The forest contains much timber. Fire lines have been commenced, and it will be entirely protected from fire, it is hoped, in 1878—79. A road through it from Maldare to Tittimatti has been projected, to admit of the forest being made accessible and of being worked.

12. *Mavukal Forest.*—Measures 12·7 square miles in the Yedenalknad Taluk; and lies south of the Devamurchi forest, being bounded itself to the south by the Mysore-Cannanore road; to the east by the Mysore boundary; and to the west by the Hosahalli and Hebbalepatna villages. Soil generally a deep grey loam, and carries good forest like that of Dubare. On some of the slopes of the hills teak is common and in parts forms pure teak forest. The more accessible parts near Tittimatti have been worked too heavily and require rest. In this forest we have some Kurubar axemen. It is necessary to let them kumri in the forest, or they would leave us; but Mr. Dickinson restricts them to old worked kumris, and the harm to the forest is minimized. The forest is a valuable one, and will prove far more so in the future. If labor can be obtained, it too will be protected from fire during 1878—79.

13. *Arekerenad Forest.*—Area will not be given (see para 4). It is bounded on the north by the Mysore-Cannanore road; south by the Lakshmantirtha river; east by the Mysore frontier; and west by a cut line. The boundary here may be extended slightly. The forest lies on gently undulating ground and is crossed by streams which flow into the Lakshmantirtha. It is composed of good deciduous forest, but has not yet been worked.

14. *Hatgatnad Forest*—Measures 68 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the Lakshmantirtha river; south by the Hatgatnad-Nalkere boundary; east by the Mysore frontier; west by a demarcation line. The forest is on undulating ground, the soil generally being a deep dark brown loam, with little stone in it. The tree vegetation is deciduous throughout and of the ordinary kinds. In the eastern half is much good teak, averaging 80 feet in height; but which in the extreme east is much smaller and scarcer, and the average height of the forest is here not more than 40 feet. The bad effects of the annual fires are here very apparent. The forest is remote, and labor most difficult to be had; but Mr. Dickinson is doing all he can to get labor, for the forest must be protected from fire. (In another part of this Report, para 46, I have made some remarks on the difficulty in getting labor experienced by Forest Officers.) The under-growth is scanty. Large bamboos are abundant in parts, being now some 9 years' old.

15. There is now but little demand for the timber from the forest. Roads connecting it with Húnsúr, some 25 to 30 miles off, are being projected.

16. *Nalkere Forest*—Measures 117 square miles, being bounded on the north by the Hatgatnad forest; south by the Wynad boundary and Mr. Dawson's coffee estate; east by the Mysore frontier; west by the Nalkere village and the demarcation line. It lies on undulating ground, with no prominent hills, and is traversed by two or three streams, the chief of which is the Nágarholle, which flows into the river near Heggaddevankote, and so to the Kabani. The watershed between the basins of the Kabani and Lakshmantirtha is a low line of hills in the western portion of this Nalkere forest. The soil almost throughout is good, and the tree growth large. Several specimens of teak, *terminalia* and *dalbergia* were measured with a tape, and the heights taken with a dendrometer. One teak tree had a clean stem to first branch of 56½ feet, with a total height of 91 feet, and a girth at 6 feet from the ground of 10 feet. A *terminalia* measured 52 feet to first branch, a total height of 82 feet and a girth of 14 feet 7 inches. A *dalbergia* measured, to first branch 40 feet, to top of tree 80 feet, and girthed 12 feet.

17. About Sagadamunde, the Nogahalla, the Huliyanahalla and Ammaletopu, the forest is very rich. An average height of 80 feet, much teak, and good promise. Towards the west the teak disappears, and the forest is composed of *terminalia*, *pterocarpus*, *lagerstræmia microcarpa*, and a few *dalbergias*. Trees of the evergreen forest begin to be intermixed with the deciduous forest. In the more accessible parts the trees have been heavily worked; for, before the Forest Department was formed, this grand forest was leased out annually by the Superintendent of Coorg. Old felled trees are still lying about, and the Department is removing these.

18. It is a question which Mr. Dickinson and I have discussed whether the teak from this forest could not be profitably exported to England. The forest requires to be opened up by roads, and if it were so, the English market would be the best for the fine wood growing in it. The remarks which will be made further on regarding the Urti and Kerti evergreen forests, all lead me to think that the forest wealth of Coorg can never be fully developed till roads connecting the forests with the western coast are opened out.

A very noticeable feature in the Nalkere forest, and to a somewhat lesser degree in the Hatgatnad forest, is the presence of large swamps, which are called *gaddc*, (paddy fields), and are all distinguished by name. They are evidently the remains of cultivated fields, and indicate that what is now forest was once inhabited country. In some parts of these, and of the adjoining Mysore forests, are old temples, now quite deserted, and manifest remains of villages.

19. *Urti and Kerti.*—These are evergreen forests not far from the Perambádi road, and might with advantage be extended so as to include the forests lately resumed by Government in the same valley. The forests are on the ghats, and the tree vegetation is composed of ironwood, ebony, wild jack, poon, cedar, *vateria*, &c. Quite apart from their value as forests on ghats, and so to be reserved on climatic considerations, they possess great timber wealth, but need roads through them.

20. *Chembu.*—These forests lie off the Sampaji Ghat, and to the west and south of it. They are partly evergreen, but used to be kumried extensively in former years, and require to be watched still to prevent a recurrence of the practice. The forest may be called mixed, and contains much *terminalia tomentosa*; *t. paniculata*, *Xylia dolabriformis*, *lagerstræmia regina*; *l. microcarpa*, and much bamboo. Teak trees are scattered in it.

21. *Anekadu.*—This deciduous forest, measuring 17·98 square miles, lies on the left bank of the Cauvery, and extends itself over low hills up to the Mercara-Fraserpet road; and thence, in its Attur portion, up to the river Háringi, taking in the Kallur Betta. Application has been made to extend the forest by adding to it the Baktan kote and Sule kote jungles, and the Superintendent of Coorg favors the extension. It should also be extended still further west till it reaches the new Mercara-Siddapur road, and so be made available for the supply to Mercara of wood of all kinds. Parts of the forest were protected from fire during 1877—78.

22. Anekadu was freely worked for years before the formation of the Department, and is in parts exceedingly poor. All such require absolute rest, and everywhere the working of the timber must be done carefully in selected parts, and none but old, dead and fallen trees brought out for some years to come.

23. *Yedavanad*—Including the Jainkalbetta, Gadinad and Nidata portions, measures 12·3 square miles, set off by demarcation lines. It is an exceedingly irregularly shaped forest, and is situated between Ramaswami Kanave on the east, and the Mercara-Kodlipet road on the west. It is deciduous throughout, very poor in parts, in others it contains good *dalbergia*, *pterocarpus*, *anogeissus*, *terminalia*, *lagerstræmia microcarpa*, *eugenia*, *&c.* The bulk of the forest is fair, and carries trees averaging sixty-five feet in height, and in lower portions perhaps seventy-five, growing on red loam with a top layer of humus.

24. *Ganagur*—Including Málimbi, measures some 15·92 square miles. It is set off by demarcation lines, which are run very crookedly in and out of udaves or village forests. But it is necessary to reserve forest here, and the ugly shapes of the blocks set off cannot be helped. The forest lies on hills with generally moderately steep slopes, and in one part includes the Ganagur hill which rises to 3,800 feet above the sea. The soil is usually a rich dark brown loam, and covered with humus. In parts it is stony on the surface, the stone being felspar and hornblende. The forest is composed of 2 *terminalias*, *pterocarpus marsupium*, *lagerstræmia microcarpa*, *eugenias*; also some *bombax malabaricum*, *vitex alata*, *butea frondosa*, *kydia calycina*, *schleichera trijuga*, *sapindus laurifolius* on the outskirts, *bignonia xylocarpa*, and a little *anogeissus latifolia*, and the large and small bamboo. In the more northern parts *anogeissus* is more abundant. The forest has been heavily worked on license, and requires to be nursed with care. But the local demand for wood must be met, for in spite of the village forests, wood is in demand. The village forests are not supervised by the Department. They are sparsely wooded as a rule, (perhaps 12 trees to the acre) with timber.

25. *Kátipura, Alur, Mensinabetta.*—Three small patches measuring about two square miles in all, situated near the frontier of Mysore. They are poorly wooded, but contain sandal, and will do for sandal plantations hereafter.

26. Sandalwood is more plentiful in North than in South Coorg. It is found in varying quantity, more or less through all the reserved forests on the left bank and north of the Cauvery, beginning from Anekadu forest, para 21.

II. 2.—PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

27. No demarcation work remains to be done, unless extensions are made to forests. Where required, and where labor was available, the demarcation lines were cleared of after growth. Part of this work was done as fire protection too. The following statement shews the actual work done in re-clearing demarcation lines:—

Name of Forest.	No. of Miles cleared.	Cost.		
Attur	4¾	46	6	0
Anekadu	5¼	44	0	0
Dubare	9½	154	12	0
Mavukal	14¼	85	12	0
Hatgatnad	5½	31	12	0
Devamurchi	8½	43	8	0
Nalkere	8	53	0	0
Totals...	55¾	439	2	0

27 (*a.*) There were no *prosecutions* for breaches of forest rules. One case of confiscation.

28. *Protection from Fire.* The figured statement in Appendix, Form No. 47, gives the work done: 16,106 acres were successfully protected out of 21,306 attempted in the Anekadu and Dubare forests, where alone measures were taken for protection.

Mr. Dickinson's bad health during September and October retarded work, and during his absence from 5th November to 6th January, nothing was done in the Forest Division except the most ordinary routine work.

29. The method adopted for protecting forests corresponds with that followed in Mysore. Two six-foot paths on either side of a strip of forest, (generally 90 to 100 feet in width), are cleared of all trees and brushwood and grass. The two paths and the intermediate strip are burnt off at the proper season, and a barrier thus presented to any fire that may occur thereafter. The fire lines, laid out so as to serve also as block lines, cut the forest up into blocks of different sizes.

30. If the work is thought to have been costly, it must be remembered that it was a famine year, all articles of food were high priced; that the coolies were all new to the work, and many of them in a weak and unhealthy state of body. In South Dubare, a small gang of Kurubars was employed, and here the work was done quicker and cheaper than elsewhere.

31. No working plans have yet been framed. The supervision of felling of timber and protection from fire are the only measures of improvement yet practicable. But data are being carefully collected, and Mr. Dickinson will, I hope, be able to frame provisional working plans at the rate of one a year for the smaller forests. The subordinate staff of forest officers is far from what it ought to be, for the style of work now demanded. But at present no better men can be had, and vexatious delays must be expected, and dealt with in the best manner possible at the time.

32. *Plantations.*—Code Form No. 46 gives the figured statement shewing area and cost of plantations. Gangavara, a sandal plantation, is now entered. Though unevenly stocked, parts of the plantation are well stocked, so that it may be taken as on the whole fairly stocked. An experiment was made at Fraserpet to raise sandal with lantana. About 50 per cent of the seed germinated, but died off during the ensuing hot weather. In Gangavara, sandal raised in nurseries was put out in baskets, planted in holes, but almost all so treated proved to be a failure. Want of care in handling may have occasioned this, and the experiment will be repeated this year, the Assistant Conservator being present himself.

The Karmad teak plantation was weeded and cleared of creepers, and failures supplied. Labour was very expensive and the expenditure high for not very great results. Almost nothing was or could be done at Kutampolle. This plantation will be inspected, and the fairly stocked portion kept up, the remainder being thrown out before next April.

33. *Roads and Bridges.*—Repairs were made to cart-tracks at a small expenditure. But much attention was paid to the collection of data for new roads, which are wanted to open out the forests. This work will be an expensive one.

34. *Buildings.*—A hut was sanctioned in the Dubare forests, and put in hand, but not completed before the close of the year. It is situated about 8 miles from Fraserpet. Another was begun and almost completed in the Nalkere forests. Sites have been selected for a line of huts from Malimbe down to Nalkere. The Dubare and Nalkere huts will be completed in 1878—79; and huts begun, if not finished, at Malimbe and Maldare. When this line of huts is completed, and a projected road from Maldare to Tittimatti opened, the Forest Officers will be able to go through and live in the forests, without having to make, as now, wide détours hampered with tents. The Monegar's hut at Tittimatti was sold for Rs. 130, as a part of the Parpattegar's cutcherry was made available.

II. 3.—YIELD AND WORKING.

35. The figured statements in prescribed forms which accompany this report give all information regarding yield of forests, and of sandalwood, and of realizations

36. A total sum of Rs. 7,006 was spent on getting in and selling timber at all depôts. The average contents of teak logs were 17 cubic feet: of jungle wood

15} cubic feet; the average cost being respectively annas six and annas five per cubic foot. Rs. 2,688 were spent on collection and sale of sandalwood, costing on an average Rs. 47 and Rs. 37 per ton for superior and inferior wood.

37. The average selling rates of sandalwood were less than in 1876—77. Mr. Dickinson reports that this is due to a large proportion of the wood sold this year being of the inferior classes. There are signs that the quantity of dry and dead wood in the country has been nearly worked out.

38. The timber brought in from the Dubare and Anekadu forests was entirely from fallen and dried trees. While the more distant and less accessible forests in Coorg are rich in timber, the forests near roads, and in the more open country of North Coorg, have been heavily worked for very many years past. These latter now require most careful working, while the smaller quantity of timber extracted from them, combined with the higher rates which have to be paid for getting timber from the more distant forests, will raise the price of timber in Coorg.

39. Localities where reproduction fellings have been marked off will next year yield the supply of wood to the Fraserpet depôt from Dubare, and to Mercara depôt from Anekadu.

40. On the 1st April of the current year, the temporary small depôt establishment was merged in the permanent establishment. The total realizations at these small depôts during 1877—78 were Rs. 5,388, the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 2,558, and the profit Rs. 2,830. The greatest difficulty is experienced in getting contractors to cart wood up to Mercara, and this difficulty still exists. The depôt has not therefore had a fair chance, and last year only just paid its way. It is an important depôt, and every effort is being made to get it fully stocked.

41. The supply of firewood to the Distillery at Fraserpet was overhauled and the felling regulated with more regard to the well-being of the forest whence the fuel is extracted. The charge is now ten annas per 560 lbs. The supply of wood for torches to the Anche (Local post) was continued.

II. 4.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

42.

Realizations			1,01,015
DEDUCT—			
Amount realized on account of previous years			26,503
		Balance....	74,512
ADD—			
Outstandings at close of year			23,475
Value of year's transactions			97,987
Disbursements	36,267		
Deduct on account of transactions of former years ..	0		
Balance....	36,267		
Add, due for transactions of year under review but not disbursed	0		
	36,267		
Real cost of year's transactions	36,267		
Value of year's transactions			97,987
Cost of year's transactions			36,267
		Balance....	61,720
DEDUCT—			
Difference between value of stock at commencement and close of the year			17,127
		Net Results of the year....	44,593

The cash surplus was Rs. 64,748.

III.—UNRESERVED OR DISTRICT FORESTS.

43. During the year 50 applications for land for coffee cultivation and for other purposes were received: 93 applications were pending from the previous year. Of the 143, seventy-four were settled, leaving 69 pending on 1st April last. (Shortly after that date 30 were disposed of). The duties of the Forest Officer in Coorg are very varied. Owing to the heavy monsoons he cannot carry on out-door work for many months in the year. I am unable to propose any plan other than that now pursued of settling the applications as early as the officer can, taking them with his other work. Mr. Dickinson has worked hard, and complaints of delay are not now made. A change in the procedure has been adopted. The bill for the timber standing on the land applied for (should it be granted) is not made out, till *after* the land has been surveyed by the Survey Department and the boundary stones put down. This was found to be necessary, to prevent tampering with the provisional boundary marks set up for the Forest Officer's guidance, and within which he used to value the timber.

44. No free grants of wood were made during the year.

IV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

45. The work of extracting the timber from the Mattigod forest, under a decree in favor of Húnsúr Basvaiya, was delayed greatly till Mr. Dickinson went to Coorg. During last year 946 logs were prepared, but the famine, and one of its results, the demand for carriage for transport of grain, and the difficulties regarding labour altogether prevented the carting out of much timber.

46. The Forest Department in Coorg as in Mysore is now carrying on much work which was not attempted in former years. This work consists of protection from fire, reproduction, fellings and other improvements. The remarks now made are in no way intended to mean that the work cannot be done. On the contrary the work is absolutely needed and must be done. At the same time, it is well perhaps to put on record the difficulties attending the work, especially at the beginning. These difficulties arise almost entirely from the want of labour. Every year thousands of coolies go up to the coffee plantations, and the Department enters the market with many competitors, and at a great disadvantage. In cutting fire protection lines, as a matter of course, the work moves on every day, and coolies have either to travel farther to their work and back so losing time, or to be hutted in in the forest. These huts must be of a very temporary nature, for after a fortnight's working, the whole gang must move on. The accommodation compares most unfavorably with that afforded by the permanent *lines* on a coffee estate, where coolies are, in Coorg, as a rule very well housed and cared for. Hence one great reason for the difficulty we find in getting labour. Another reason is this. Hampered as he is with the want of a good working labour ordinance, and the manner in which men under advances will leave him and go into Mysore, a foreign State, the coffee planter must still make advances to Mestris, and so gets labour. But he must often, indeed I know that he very often does, lose money by men who abscond altogether. If I was to direct the Forest Officer to make advances in the same way, I should at once throw on him responsibility, and an amount of vexatious work in getting warrants out against, and in prosecuting defaulting Mestris and coolies which would take up his time and attention to the great detriment of other work. And most probably at the close of the year, he would have outstanding advances to be wiped off the books, and but little work done. Unlike the coffee planter, who works within a circumscribed area, never more than 500 acres at most, the Forest Officer's work is scattered over half a dozen forests, miles apart. He is therefore driven to get what little local labour he can, and to use all his own and his Ranger's local influence to keep it at work as best he can, and to keep down advances to the smallest possible figure.

47. Then apart from the labour itself, the superior attractions offered by coffee planters and the great local influence of the Coorg gentry are drawing away even our Kurubars, who are gradually losing their dislike to settled occupation outside the forests, and their great woodcraft is failing in the younger men. The one Officer in Coorg cannot stay at one spot till work is completed, and I cannot say that the upper subor-[illegible]tes in Coorg in the Forest Department have proved themselves good supervisors of [illegible]t the same time, it is difficult for a Ranger, who has to move from place to

place, to keep coolies steadily at work. The Coorgs may be a hardy active race, fond of field sports and so forth, but that does not necessarily carry with it a capacity or love for sitting down in a remote forest in an uncomfortable hut, and supervising the cutting of strait lines through the former. Till Mr. Hutchins, Assistant Conservator in Mysore, regularly lived in the Begur forest and on that special kind of work, the Begur forest lines were not cut. Had Mr. Anthony, Sub-Assistant Conservator, not lived for nearly five months in the Ainur-Mariguddi forests during 1877—78, the fire lines would not have been cut. A young officer (Mr. Muttanna) has just been appointed Apprentice Assistant Conservator in Coorg, and I now begin to hope that some really satisfactory work in fire protection, and in improvement, will be done in Coorg.

48. I have already mentioned Mr. Dickinson's bad state of health during a great part of the year under report. Still he managed to get through much permanent work, and has made his Rangers work harder then they used to. The health of the Department generally was so very bad, (the South Coorg Ranger being ill for months,) that it requires notice in this report.

49. The Hatgatnad and Nalkere forests have still to be surveyed, and the maps of some of the forests which have been surveyed have not yet been received by the Department, and I cannot submit the map called for last year.

50. The Department has to thank the Superintendent of Coorg for the ready aid he has always afforded it, and I venture to lay Mr. Dickinson's name before the Chief Commissioner, as having done very good work in Coorg under many and great difficulties.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Rev.-Forests.
No. 1458
42.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
BANGALORE, 17*th September* 1878.

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Coorg.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that with my No. 1457-41 of this date, I submit my Report on the Coorg Forests for the year 1877-78.

2. I regret extremely the late date at which I submit it. Owing to the long protracted illness of Mr. Dickinson's Head Clerk who is also his Accountant, Mr. Dickinson's office work got into arrears, and his accounts and report were late in reaching me.

3. In sending up my report, I have entered the figures in para 42, *financial results*, in pencil. The statements containing the year's financial returns were sent to the Comptroller General for verification on the 13th August last. They have not yet been returned to me, and so I now submit my statements under correction, but I trust they will be found correct.

4. On the 14th February 1878, with my No. 2429-58, I submitted to your Office Mr. Dickinson's report on the cardamon forests in Coorg. It has not come back to me, and I have therefore not included in my report for the year an account of these forests as directed, the details not being with me.

5. As I have stated in my report, all the forests in Coorg have not yet been surveyed, nor have the maps of all the surveyed forests been sent me. I would therefore respectfully beg that the submission of a map of "4 inches to the mile" by me, shewing the surveyed forests, be delayed till I can get it properly done. During the year, I was in correspondence with the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, on this subject, and filled in on the atlas sheets belonging to the Inspector General of Forests, the situation of the forests. But except in the few instances where I had a map of the forest to guide me, the shape of the forest and the actual extent of its boundaries must be necessarily guessed at as nearly as possible by the eye.

6. The past year was very unfavorable to plantations everywhere, and I have reported what was done in the Gangavara Sandal Plantation.

7. A short descriptive account has been given of each forest.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 45.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Area of Reserved Forests in Coorg Division for 1877—78.

Division.	Name of Forest and Civil District or Territory.	Area on 1st April 1877.		Added during the year.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Total on 31st March 1878.		Area of unreserved forests.	Number and date of Notification of addition.	Remarks.
		Square Miles.	Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.			
	Coorg.											
Coorg Forest Division ...	Dubare	40	25,600	...	...	22	14,237	18	11,363	...	...	
	Deva Murchi	25	16,000	...	..	7	4,714	18	11,286	...	...	
	Mavakal	17	10,880	..	...	4	2,692	13	8,188	...	...	
	Arekerenad	50	32,000	...	...	45	29,010	5	2,990	...	...	
	Hattugatnad	75	48,000	...	...	7	4,486	68	43,514	...	...	
	Nalkere	117	74,880	...	120	...	...	117	*75,000	...	...	*Estimated by the Survey Department.
	Vurti and Kerti	Not estimated.										
	Chembu and Karinad	10	6,400	...	...	...	...	10	6,400	...	...	
	Anekadu	19	12,480	..	...	2	972	17	11,508	...	...	
	Ganagur	12	7,520	4	2,668	...	...	16	†10,188	...	...	†Includes 7,500 acres estimated for No. 1 Malambi Forest by the Survey Department.
	Yeduvanad	11	7,040	1	829	...	...	12	7,869	...	...	
	Katipur in North Coorg ...	5	3,200	...	...	4	2,615	1	585	..	...	
	Sandal Koti	...	...	...	‡275	...	...	...	275	...		‡Newly entered.
	Total.....	381	244,000	5	3,892	91	58,726	295	189,166	...	...	

Form No. 46.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Area of Plantations, 1877—78.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	On 1st April 1877.			During 1877—78.			On 31st March 1878.			Remarks.
		Area.	Total Cost.		Area added.	Cost.		Total Area.	Total Cost.		
	Karmad, Teak	229	17,147	0 0	...	758	0 0	229	17,905	0 0	
	Kutumpolle, do	152	7,102	0 0	...	132	0 0	152	7,234	0 0	
	Gangavara, Sandal	*15	1,020	0 0	...	639	0 0	15	1,659	0 0	* This is newly entered.
	Total.....	396	25,269	0 0	...	1,529	0 0	396	26,798	0 0	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE, MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

NOTE.—A sum of Rs. 130 was spent on Karapura and Vaddar Ane Plantations and Fraserpet Experimental Plantation.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 47.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during the dry season of 1877—78.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Up to 31st March 1877.		During dry season of 1877—78.				Total Cost up to 30th June 1878.		Year when Protection commenced.	Remarks.
		Area actually protected.	Total Cost.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.	Amount expended.				
	Dubare	...	...	9,798	3,080	6,718	787 0 0	787	0 0	1877	
	Anekadu	6,377	678 0 0	11,508	2,120	9,388	1,203 0 0	1,881	0 0	1876	
	Total.....	6,377	678 0 0	21,306	5,200	16,106	1,990 0 0	2,668	0 0	...	

NOTE.—A sum of Rs. 100 was spent on protecting from fire, Karmad Teak Plantation and Gangavara Sandal Reserve, &c.

Charged in previous years	Rs. 678
1877—78	1,989
1878—79 up to 30th June	101
	2,768

Form No. 48.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Prosecutions for Breaches of Forest Rules during 1877—78.

Forest Division and Civil District.	Injury to forest by fire.		Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood or minor forest produce.		Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.		Other Offences.		Total.				Remarks.
									Prosecutions.		Convictions.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Yelsavirshime Taluk	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg

Form No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure for 1877—78.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Coorg Division.	Total.	Remarks.
RECEIPTS.				
I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—				
(*a*) Timber	...	9,457 5 5	...	
(*b*) Firewood and Charcoal	...	1,325 7 0	...	
(*c*) Bamboos	...	1,018 12 11	...	
(*d*) Sandalwood	...	38,846 1 6	...	
(*e*) Grass and other produce	...	...	...	
II. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers—				
(*a*) Timber	...	20 8 0	...	
(*b*) Firewood and Charcoal	...	...	...	
(*c*) Bamboos	...	100 7 0	...	
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	...	60 12 0	...	
(*e*) Other minor produce	...	1,958 0 0	...	
Cardamoms	...	19,674 15 7	...	
III. Confiscated, drift and waif wood	...	942 0 0	...	
IV. Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—				
(*a*) Duty on Foreign Timber	...	...	...	
(*b*) Revenue from shared and private Forests ...	...	...	...	
V. Miscellaneous—				
(*a*) Fines and Forfeitures	...	1 0 0	...	
(*b*) Refunds	...	...	...	
(*c*) Other Sources	...	27,609 13 5	1,01,015 2 10	
Total Receipts.....	...	...	1,01,015 2 10	
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Conservancy and Works.				
I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—				
(*a*) Timber	...	7,006 0 8	...	
(*b*) Firewood and Charcoal	...	1,111 0 6	...	
(*c*) Bamboos	...	596 7 11	...	
(*d*) Sandalwood	...	2,688 3 7	...	
(*e*) Grass and other minor produce ...	...	...	...	
II. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by purchasers or consumers	...	...	...	
III. Confiscated, drift and waif wood	...	...	...	
IV. Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—				
(*a*) Duty on Foreign Timber	...	...	...	
(*b*) Revenue from shared, &c. Forests ...	...	...	...	
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government— ...	...	...	...	
VI. Live and Dead Stock—				
(*a*) Purchase of cattle	...	...	...	
(*b*) Feed and keep of cattle	...	...	...	
(*c*) Plant and Tools	...	376 15 0	...	
VII. Communications and Buildings—				
(*a*) Roads and Bridges	...	35 4 0	...	
(*b*) Buildings	...	213 7 4	...	
VIII. Demarcation, improvement, &c., of Forests—				
(*a*) Demarcation	...	492 2 0	...	
(*b*) Compensation	...	...	...	
(*c*) Surveys and working plans	...	285 10 4	...	
(*d*) Plantations	...	1,653 15 0	...	
(*e*) Protection from fire	...	1,989 5 0	16,453 7 4	
Total A, Conservancy and Works.....	...	...	16,453 7 4	

Form No. 49 (*Concluded*).

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Coorg Division.	Total.	Remarks.
EXPENDITURE (*Concluded.*)				
B. Establishment.				
I. Salaries—				
(*a*) Conservator	... ...	... ...		
(*b*) Superior Officers	... ...	8,144 10 8		
(*c*) Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	... ...	4,108 13 3		
(*d*) Office Establishment	... ...	2,060 11 8		
(*e*) Deputation and special allowance ...	... ...	... ...	14,314 3 7	
II. Travelling Allowances—				
(*a*) Conservator	480 0 0	... ...		
(*b*) Superior Officers	... ...	3,251 0 0		
(*c*) Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	... ...	499 6 5		
(*d*) Office Establishment	... ...	299 4 3	4,529 10 8	
III. Contingencies—				
(*a*) Stationery	... .	134 3 9		
(*b*) Carriage of tents and records ...	... ...	191 6 6		
(*c*) Pay of Police Guards	... ...	... ...		
(*d*) Sundries	...	627 0 8		
(*e*) Official Postage	... ...	17 4 0	969 14 11	
Total B, Establishment.....	... ...	... ...	19,813 13 2	
Grand Total of Expenditure.	... ...	... ...	36,267 4 6	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 11th August 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

CALCUTTA,
16th Sept. 1878.

A. L. HOME,
Asst. Comptroller General, Forests.

Form No. 50.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Account Current for the year 1877—78.

To Cash Balance on 1st April 1877 ...	...	...	...	210	13	7	By Expenditure under A Coorg Division ...	16,453	7	4	...	...	...
„ Revenue received in cash, Coorg Division.	1,00,959	10	10	...	...	...	„ Under B. Do ...	19,813	13	2	36,267	4	6
„ Adjusted by Book Transfer ...	55	8	0	1,01,015	2	10	„ Revenue Remittances to State Treasuries.	1,01,170	8	5	...	...	...
„ Remittances from State Treasuries ...	...	...	...	36,460	8	8	„ Revenue adjusted by Book Transfer...	55	8	0	101226	0	5
„ Contribution to U. S. F. P. Fund ...	...	...	...	85	11	0	Cash Balance on 31st March 1878 ...	...	..	..	278	15	2
Total Rs.....	...	...	...	1,87,772	4	1	Total Rs... ..	...	...	...	137772	4	1

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 11th Aug. 1878,

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

CALCUTTA,
16th Sept. 1878.

A. L. HOME,
Asst. Comptroller General, Forests.

Form No. 51.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1877—78.

Division.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance due.		Remarks.
	At commencement of the year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies & work done during the year.	At close of the year.	At commencement of the year.	Payment made during the year.	At close of the year.	To Department (Outstandings.)	By Department (Liabilities.)	
Coorg Forest Division ...	...	16,453 7 4 *210 13 7	16,664 4 11	210 13 7	16,732 6 6	16,943 4 1	278 15 2	...	*Cash recovered.
Total.....	...	16,664 4 11	16,664 4 11	210 13 7	16,732 6 6	16,943 4 1	278 15 2	...	

Form No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1877—78.

Particulars.	Outstanding at commencement of the year 1877—78.	Value of sales and other revenue during 1877—78.	Total.	Amount realized during 1877—78.	Balance due to the Department at end of 1877—78.	Remarks.
I. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency—						
(a.) Timber	*28 2 3	9,464 13 5	9,492 15 8	94,64 13 5	...	* Rupees 28—2—3 remission made by Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 636—68, dated 24th January 1878
(b.) Firewood and Charcoal	20 0 0	1,353 9 0	1,373 9 0	1,325 7 0	48 2 0	
(c.) Bamboos	...	1,033 12 11	1,033 12 11	1,015 0 11	18 12 0	
(d.) Sandalwood	2,548 1 0	56,306 0 6	58,854 1 6	38,846 1 6	8 0 0	
(e.) Grass and other produce	...	...	...	...	...	
II. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
(a.) Timber	972 10 7	20 8 0	993 2 7	993 2 7	...	
(b.) Firewood and Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	
(c.) Bamboos	...	100 7 0	100 7 0	100 7 0	...	
(d.) Grazing and fodder grass	...	60 12 0	60 12 0	60 12 0	...	
(e.) Other minor produce	...	2,474 0 0	2,474 0 0	1,958 0 0	516 0 0	
Cardamom rent...	16,334 2 4	23,023 8 6	39,357 10 10	19,674 15 7	19,682 11 3	
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	...	1,503 0 0	1,503 0 0	942 0 0	561 0 0	
IV. Revenue from Forests not managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	
V. Miscellaneous—						
(a.) Fines and forfeitures	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	
(b.) Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	
(c.) Other sources	† 9,394 1 7	19,879 13 3	29,273 14 10	26,633 6 10	2,640 8 0	† Reduced by Rs. 972—10—7 transferred to head II-A, as per Comptroller General's Accounts.
Total Rs.....	29,297 1 9	95,221 4 7	1,24,518 6 4	1,01,015 2 10	23,475 1 3	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE, MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 53.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Statement of Trees felled during the year 1877—78.

Division.	Forest Range.	Locality.	Description of Trees.	On hand from previous year.		Felled during current year.		Total.		Disposed of during current year.			Closing Balance.		Remarks.
				No.	C. feet.	No.	C. feet.	No.	C. feet.	How disposed of.	No.	C. feet.	No.	C. feet.	
Coorg.	South Coorg...	Nalkeri ...	Teak ...	...	...	26	...	26	...	Trees squared into logs.	26	..	...	...	
			Jungle-wood ...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	
				...	...	45	...	45	...	...	45	...	...	...	
		Hasaruganibetta ...	Jungle-wood ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	Do	2	...	...	...	
				...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	North Coorg...	Dubare ...	Teak ...	...	...	60	...	60	...	Do	60	...	...	...	
			Jungle-wood ...	...	...	90	...	90	...	Do	90	...	...	...	
				...	...	150	...	150	...	...	150	.	...	...	
		Anekadu ...	Teak ...	...	...	18	...	18	...	Do	18	...	...	...	
			Jungle-wood ...	...	...	106	...	106	...	Do	106	...	...	...	
				...	...	124	...	124	...	...	124	...	...	...	
			Total.....	...	...	321	...	321	...	...	321	...	...	...	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Statement of Logs, Sleepers and other Scantlings exported during the year 1877—78.

Division.	Locality.	Description of Timber and Scantling.	On hand from previous year.		Cut during current year.		Total.		Disposed of during current year.			Closing Balance.		Remarks.
			No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	How disposed of.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	
Coorg	Nalkeri ...	Teak logs ...	111	2,362	94	1,646	205	4,008	Cut into logs and carted to Depôts.	20	601	169	3,248	The figures entered in antique shew the quantity written off under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests.
		Do branch pieces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16	159	...	...	
		Jungle logs ...	...	...	25	786	25	786		...	...	25	786	
			111	2,362	119	2,432	230	4,794	...	36	760	194	4,034	
	Balumane ...	Teak logs ...	30	251	...	...	30	251	...	23	158	4	93	
		Jungle logs ...	65	1,547	...	...	65	1,547	...	25	531	23	916	
										7	100			
		Do poles ...	216	...	...	..	216	...	...	...	...	216	...	
		Bamboos ...	9,969	...	...	...	9,969	...	...	5957	...	4,012	..	
		Firesticks ...	1,093	...	201	...	1,294	...	..	596	...	698	...	
			11,373	1,798	201	...	11,574	1,798	...	6,611	789	4,963	1,009	
	Attur jungle ...	Firewood cartloads ...	...	...	1,967	...	1,967	..	...	1,967	...	...	...	
			...	...	1,967	...	1,967	...	...	1,967	...	...	..	
	Kasavinakere ...	Jungle logs ...	13	360	...	...	13	360	...	...	...	13	360	
		Do poles ...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	..	
		Bamboos ...	8,306	...	...	...	8,306	...	...	...	..	8,306	...	
			8,347	360	...	...	8,347	360	...	...	...	8,347	360	
	Hasarugani betta ...	Jungle logs ...	...	...	2	67	2	67	...	2	67	...	...	
										11				
		Do poles ...	11	...	298	...	309	...	...	298	...	...	...	
										2,900				
		Bamboos ...	2,900	...	4,400	...	7,300	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	
		Firesticks ...	208	...	...	...	208	...	...	208	...	...	...	
			3,119	...	4,700	67	7,819	67	...	7,819	67	...	...	

Form No. 54. (*Concluded.*)

Division.	Locality.	Description of Timber and Scantling.	On hand from previous year.		Cut during current year.		Total.		Disposed of during current year.			Closing Balance.		Remarks.
			No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	How disposed of.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	
Coorg ...	... Anekadu ...	Teak logs ..	...	...	20	267	20	267	...	5	61	15	206	
		Do poles ...	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	22	...	21	...	
		Jungle logs ...	96	1,404	120	1,688	216	3,092	...	77 92	1,017 1,344	47	731	
		Do poles ...	705	...	140	...	845	...	...	689	...	156	...	
		Bamboos ...	39,145	...	...	...	39,145	...	...	8,110 19,977	...	11,058	...	
		Firesticks ...	...	...	944	...	944	...	...	944	...	...	...	
			39,989	1,404	1,224	1,955	41,213	3,359	...	29,916	2,422	11,297	937	
	Dubare ...	Teak logs	25	513	73	1,086	98	1,599	...	94	1,475	4	124	
		Do poles ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
		Jungle logs ...	62	1,188	109	1,617	171	2,805	...	1 139	20 2,055	31	732	
		Do poles ...	257	...	4	...	261	...	...	65	...	196	...	
		Bamboos ...	50,322	...	3,000	...	53,322	...	...	16,317 13,650	...	23,355	...	
			50,666	1,701	3,188	2,703	53,854	4,404	...	30,266	3,548	23,588	856	
	Mottekadu ...	Jungle logs ...	18	304	...	...	18	304	...	10	64 157	5	83	
		Do poles ...	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	
			218	304	...	..	218	304	...	213	221	5	83	
	Kesarhalli ...	Jungle logs ...	80	714	...	...	30	714	...	2 10	50 172	18	492	
		Do poles ...	188	...	...	...	188	...	...	188	...	...	...	
		Bamboos ...	...	...	56	...	56	...	...	56	...	...	...	
		Firesticks ...	...	...	180	...	180	...	...	135	...	45	...	
			218	714	236	...	454	714	...	391	222	63	492	

Sidlingapur ...	Jungle logs ...	46	982	...	...	46	982	...	2 13	52 255	31	675
	Do Poles ...	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	171	...	...	...
	Bamboos ...	6,000	...	146	...	6,146	...	...	146 6,000	...	...	...
	Firesticks ...	...	...	477	...	477	...	...	477	...	...	...
		6,217	982	623	...	6,840	982	...	6,809	307	31	675
Sampaji Quinad.	Bamboos ...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Narondu Basavan Kanive...	Bamboos ..	1,657	...	210	...	1,867	...	...	1,657 210	...	...	...
		1,657	...	210	...	1,867	...	...	1,867	...	...	...
	Grand Total... ...	122,915	9,625	12,468	7,157	1,35,383	16,782	...	86,895	8,336	48,488	8,446
	Sandalwood.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.			Tons.			
	Good wood ...	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	44	...	...	...
	Inferior wood ...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...
	Total.. ...	...	...	61	..	61	...	...	61	...	...	...

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOEMREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Statement of Timber and other Produce brought to Depôt from the different Forest Divisions during the year 1877—78.

Division.	Forest.	Description of Timber.	Number of— Pieces.	Number of— C. ft.	Total of Division. Pieces.	Total of Division. C. ft.	Remarks.
Coorg	Hánsúr ...	Teak logs	20	601			
		Teak branch pieces ...	16	159	36	760	
	Tittimatti ...	Junglewood logs ...	25	531			
		Bamboos	5,957	...			
		Firesticks	596		6,578	531	
	Firewood Depôt ..	Firewood cartloads ...	1,967	...	1,967	...	
	Virarajendrapet ...	Bamboos	4,300	...	4,300		
	Maldare ...	Junglewood logs ...	2	67			
		Junglewood poles ...	298	...			
		Bamboos	100	...	400	67	
	Fraserpet ...	Teak logs	94	1,473			
		Junglewood logs ...	159	2,38			
		Bamboos	21,102	...			
		Firesticks	944	...	22,299	3,858	
	Kaisaraballi ..	Junglewoodlogs ..	10	172			
		Bamboos	180	...			
		Firesticks	56		246	172	
	Sidlingapur ...	Junglewood logs ..	13	255			
		Bamboos	146	...			
		Firesticks	432	..	591	255	
	Somavarpet ...	Bamboos	210	...	210		
	Mercara ...	Teak logs	5	61			
		Junglewood logs ...	67	814			
		Bamboos	3,325	...	3,397	905	
		Total.....			40,024	6,548	
		Sandalwood brought to Kots.	Tons.				
		Good wood	44	...			
		Inferior wood	17	...	61	...	
		Total.. ..			61	..	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Annual Account of Timber and other Produce for the year 1877—78.

Particulars.	Pieces.		Total.		Particulars.	Pieces.		Total.	
	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.		No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.
					Removed by purchasers including bamboos, &c. ...	45,061	13,265	45,061	13,265
Balance on hand at the commencement of the year including bamboos	29,361	14,195	29,361	14,195	Lost or used by the Department	...	...	...	...
Received during the year including bamboos, &c...	40,024	6,548	40,024	6,548	Balance in hand including bamboos, &c. ...	24,321	7,478	24,321	7,478
Total.....	69,385	20,743	69,385	20,743		69,385	20,743	69,385	20,743
Balance on hand.	Tons.		Tons.			Tons.		Tons.	...
Sandalwood	38	...	38		Removed by purchasers	95¾	...	95¾	...
Received during the year	61	...	61		Lost or used...	...	...	...	...
					Balance in hand	3¼	...	3¼	...
Total.....	99	...	99		Total.....	99	...	99	...

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Statement shewing the Amount realized on account of the different classes of Timber and other Produce sold during 1877—78.

Division.	Description of Wood.	No. of Pieces sold.	Cubical contents.	Amount realized on account of sales.	Average Amount per log.	Average cubical contents per log.	Average Amount per cubic foot.	Remarks.
Coorg.	Teak logs	223	4,891	5,322 3 6	24 0 0	22	1 2 0	
	Teak poles	32	...	2 0 0	0 1 0	...	... ...	
	Junglewood logs	733	8,374	3,098 6 8	4 4 0	11	0 6 0	
	Jungle poles	1,599		498 4 0	0 5 0	...	.. ..	
	Mattigode logs (Government share) ...			536 7 8	0 0 0	...	... .	
				9,457 5 5				
	Firewood cartloads	1,967	...	1,114 10 0	0 9 0			Per cart-load.
	Firesticks	3,823	...	238 15 0	0 1 0			Each.
				1,353 9 0				
	Bamboos	36,687	...	1,037 8 11	28 0 0			Per 1,000.
		..	...	1,037 8 11				
		45,064	13,265	11,848 7 4				
	Sandalwood.	Tons.						
	Good wood	78¾		33,767 12 6	429 0 0			Per ton.
	Inferior do	17		2,538 4 0	149 0 0			Do
		95¾		36,306 0 6				
	Grand Total.....	...	...	48,154 7 10				

Deduct—

Amount due, but not realized during the year ... ... Rs. 74—14—0

* [illegible] by Chief Commissioner ... ... 29— 2—3 — 103 0 3

* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 636—68 of 24th January 1878.

Balance..... 48,051 7 7

[illegible] account of former years 2,596 3 3

[illegible]al shewn as Revenue on account of sales under Budget Head No. I ... 50,647 10 10

[illegible]SERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE, MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg

SUGGESTED—

Form No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Statement showing the Revenue from and Expenditure incurred on Timber and other Produce sold to Public Departments from Depôts during the year 1877—78.

Name of Department.	Particulars of Supplies.	Amount supplied.	Rate.	Amount of Revenue.			Cost to Forest Department.			Comparison of Revenue and Expenditure.		Remarks.
				Due.	Received.	Outstanding.	Timber expenses under A I.	Quota of all other Expenditure chargeable against Timber, &c.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.	
Public Works Department, Coorg	Honne	4	6 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	
	Nandi	3	4 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...	...	13 8 0	...	
	Matti	2	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	
	Posts	20	0 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	
	Total.....	29	...	55 8 0	55 8 0	...	...	...	...	55 8 0	...	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests,
Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 60.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Abstract shewing the Value of Timber and of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1877—78.

Description of Timber.	On hand at commencement of the year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Sold, otherwise disposed of and lost during the year and allowance for depreciation.		On hand at close of the year.		Cause of Loss and other Particulars.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Teak logs	144	1,872	135	1,755	279	3,627	223	2,899	56	728	
„ poles	32	32	...	...	32	32	32	32	...	...	
Junglewood logs ...	991	7,928	276	2,208	1,267	10,136	733	5,864	534	4,272	
„ poles	1,941	1,941	298	298	2,239	2,239	1,599	1,599	640	640	
Firewood (cart loads) ...	...	...	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	...	...	
Firesticks	*2,909	182	2,152	135	5,061	317	3,823	239	1,238	77	
Bamboos	23,344	467	35,196	704	58,540	1,171	36,687	734	21,853	438	
Total.....	†29,361	12,422	40,024	7,067	69,385	19,489	45,064	13,334	24,321	6,155	

* The antique figure which shews the balance of firesticks at the close of 1876—77, and which was omitted in the stock account of that year, has now been entered.

† The following quantity of wood lying in Forests having been included in the stock statement for 1876—77, it has now been separated, hence less shewn.

Teak logs	...	...	166
„ poles	...	...	43
Junglewood logs	...	...	330
„ poles	...	...	1,776
Bamboos	...	...	119,299
			121,614

Difference in value at commencement and close of the year Rs. 6,267.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests,
Mysore and Coorg.

Form No. 60 (A.)

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG PROVINCE.

Abstract shewing the Value of Sandalwood for the year 1877—78.

Description of Wood.	On hand at commencement of year.			Received during year.		Total.		Sold or otherwise disposed of and lost during the year		On hand at close of the year.		Cause of Loss and other Particulars.
	Tons.	Value.	Difference in value between the old and new rates.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons	Value.	
Good Wood	38	12,160 0 0	3,040 0 0	44	17,600 0 0	82	32,800 0 0	78¾	31,500 0 0	3¼	1,300 0 0	Valued at Mysore rates, *viz.*, Rs. 400 per ton for good wood and Rs. 32 per ton for inferior wood.
Inferior Wood	...	...	...	17	544 0 0	17	544 0 0	17	514 0 0	0	0 0 0	
Total.....	38	12,160 0 0	3,040 0 0	61	18,144 0 0	99	33,344 0 0	95¾	32,044 0 0	3¼	1,300 0 0	

Difference in value at commencement and close of the year, Rs. 10,860.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 17th September 1878.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, CAPTAIN,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

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